OSCAR WILDE.

The Arrival of the Poet in Bos ton Yesterday.

A Conversation in Mr. Boucicault's Parlors.

His Thoughts About Art and a Poet's Life.

after an all-night railroad journey

or should take a cirre out through the com-ywhile in Boston."
Oh, yes, that I certainly shall have to do."
Shall you be here in the summer?"
I never have any plans in seeing a country; ben it pleases me I slay, and go away when ceases to please me. I should like to be to in the time of flowers."
"They are very beautiful."
"What are your trees here?"
"The American elm, maple, beech; also the robeam and the birch. These are among e principal deciduous trees."
I wonder if we have the horabeam in Eng-di, perhaps we call it by a different name, int is it like?"

ike?" ery graceful tree. It rises up about, and then droops over, something ng willows, or a fountain."

active in thought and deed. "In Washington," and be, "I saw much of your leaders in politics, and visited in their houses, among them Mr. Blaine. Your American politics are a little difficult for us to understand, on account of the names of the two parties. Republican and Democratic. In Europe we have a greater difference in names. There they are the Constructive and Liberal."

"The origin of America was in democracy and in Europe it was centralization," said Mr. Roucicault, "and the tendency in America is from democracy to centralization, while in Europe it is the other way, from centralization democracy."

half a dozen railroads or so about every day, or sells them."

"The moneyed interests are more solid in England because the wealth is in the land, which has a fixed value; and not in stocka, which are constantly fluctuating. If, as I understand, the speculation is so great here, the dominerical community must be always in that condition. The stocks and other securities are constantly changing in value, whereas the great values in England are in land, which has a fixed value."

"And not in Ireland," remarked Mr. Boucicanti; that has a very unfixed value."

"The Wide was asked if he had

Em. Which was selved if he had

THOUGHTS ABOUT ART,

Vailed any of the art schools in this country,

"I went to a school of design in Philadelphs," aid he. "I saw a young lady occupied in painting a moonlight landscape on a large placque. Now a handscape, and above all, a moonlight seene, should never be painted to as placque, or any round surface, but on the cause of the part of the surface and the country of the surface of the cape of the surface and the country of the surface of different artists? While the surface of different artists? While the surface of the country of the surface of different artists? While the plant of the surface of the country of the country

standle perfectly bare, as if he were not dependent upon his surroundings?

"Yes, but I think the true way for all artists
to work is with the most beautiful surroundlags. But I think in America the great future
of your art lies with sculpture. You see, your
clear, transparent atmosphere is best adapted
to the grandest sculpturesque effects. It is so
is Greece and Italy, where the greatest schools
of Greece and Italy, where the greatest schools
of exculpture in the world have existed, and I
blieve it will be so in America. In England,
in our damp, dripping atmosphere, sculpture
has a dreary box. It is absurd to attempt to
revive Greek architecture without sculpture.
That is the life of it, and the architecture is the
life of it. So, many probab buildings in washington in the Greek style, with most of their
pediments empty, arc lifeless. Sculpture gives
animation to treek forms in buildings; pediments full of surres, and a crand frieze around
the sides with roblets—that is the beauty of it pounteres convey, and a crand friese around ments full of figures, and a grand friese around the sides with reliefs—that is the beauty of it all. Without sculpture it is expressionless and purposeless as an empty picture frame. "One of the foremost sculptors here, whom I was triking with the other day, spoke of our look of feeling for form in this country as yet, except among the very loy the lack of form the wast of proportion," said Mr. Boneicanit. "You can take the puret Greek form, and, by "elongating or shortening it, you can tain it into easy thing that is most repulsive."

"That is an immense difficulty in art," said Mr. Wide. "It is so absolutely dependent

upon delicate proportions. The Parthenon in Athens, is most beautiful, and the Madelaine, which is a copy of the Parthenon, is most abominable."

which is a copy of the control of th

the same in New England."

"I am also a great admirer of the Japanese, of eastern art especially, in which there is a most delicate sense of the beautiful, but I object to the predominance of the grotesque. A people which has such an exaggerated sense of the grotesque is generally found not to have a love for the wonderful beauty in the human face and form."

love for the wonderim beauty in the boundaries and form."

"Does not Mr. Ruskin ignore too much to beauty of the human form." Mr. Poynter, one of your leading British painters, makes that charge against him."

"Yes; I know all sorts of things are said against Mr. Ruskin, but it is better to read what men have to say for themselves rather than what is said against them. Mr. Ruskin has an exquisite sense of the physical beauty of man. In the opening part of "Modern Painters," and assessment his very subject.

POSTS AND THEER WORK.

"Do you know," said Mr. Wilde, "that the greatest fault I have to find with you Americans is that you are not American cnough. You are all too cosmopolitan, What I am wishing to meet is a true American. I mean a man of whom it can be said, He is eatirety the product of American conditions."

"You will find that in Walt Whitman," was suggested; "have you met Walt Whitman?"
"Indeed I have," said Mr. Wilde, his face kindling with entimenasm. "I spent the most charming day I have spent in America with him. He is the grandest man I have ever seen. The simplest, most natural, and strongest character I have ever met in my life. I regard him as one of those wonderful, large, entire men who might have lived in any age, and is not peculiar to any one people. Strong, true and perfectly sane; the closest approach to the Greek we have yet had in modern times. Frobably he is dreadfully misunderstood. If people would only know that no artist lives

MEMOIRS OF OLD FRIENDS

Extracts from the Journals of Caroline Fox.

Reminiscences of Mill and Carlvie.

Oscar Wilde Only an Imitator in Dress Reform.

New York, Jan. 28, 1882. Just as we had loss to the last decade, had been exhibited along comes one of the most interesting volumes that it has given birth to. This sumption book, with its large type and wide margins, a made up of extracts from the journals of Caro line Fox of Penjerrick, Cornwall. At present the cornwall of the property of

the day, that they are telling in the land," Is Fox became very friendly with the Car-sand paid them a visit. The philosopher, wriths on her arrival, "looks thin but well, it is recovering from the torment of the 30 or Cromwell letters; he does not mean to o in any fresh ones on any terms." It must that OSCAR WILDE IS ONLY AN IMITATOR,

OSCAR WILDE IS ONLY AN IMITATOR, after all, with his dress reform. Carlyle was very much down upon the fushion of his day. He said to Miss Fox: "I have often wished I could get any people to join me in dressing in a rational way. In the first place, I would have nothing to do with a hat; I would kick it into the Serpentine, and wear some kind of a cap or straw covering. "Then, instead of three layers of coats, one over the other, I would have a light wais-boat to lace behind, because buttoning would be difficult; and over all a blouse." Mr. Wilde's costume has a little more picfarresquences in it than this; but it is not much less conspicuous. He for the result of the cost of the c "Mary Ashburnham, alias Fanny Appleton, was a near neighbor and friend of theirs—a most beautiful girl, whom 30 gentlemen soughtto win! She came to Europe and met Longfellow in the Black Forest, and there transacted the scenes described in 'Hyperion.' She returned to America, and her father, on his death bod, expressed his wish that of all her suitors she should fix her choice on Longfellow as the person most worthy of her, and most able to eympathize with her feelings. After a little time she married him, settled in the country in poetic simplicity, and speaks of herself as the happiest woman possible. My friends heard him read his prize poem at the college so exquisitely, that their orator, Everett, said he could hardly be induced to speak after him." I might as well stop here, because to give all the tid-bits of the book would be simply to reprint it.

BURLINGTON.

THE WEATHER.

Indications for Today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1832—1 A. M.
For New England, light snow orrain, followed by colder, clearing weather, northwest to southwest winds and rising barometer.

A storm of considerable energy has moved over the lake region during the day, and is now central in the lower St. Lawrence valley. The cold wave which appeared in the vanced toward the Atlantic coast, causing much colder weather in the upper lake region, the Northwest and thence southward to Texas. Tonight the temperature is from 10° to 30° below zero in Minnesota. Rain has prevailed in the southern and middle states, and rain or snow in New England, and fair weather is reported from the lake region and Northwest. Southwest to northwest winds prevail and districts east of the Mississippi. The indications are that fair weather will prevail in the middle states, the lower lake region and clearing weather in New England, during Sunday, with much colder weather eduring Sunday, with much colder weather the sale indicated for these districts durine Monday.

	7:23 A. M.	11:23 A.M.	3:23 P. M.	7:23 P. M.	11-2 P. M
Barometer Therm'eter Dew point Humidity Wind Velocity Weather	15.0 64.0 NR. 3	31.3 25.3 78.0 E.	33.0 30.0 88.0 SE. 9	32.0 32.0 100.0 E. Fresh	32.5 32.5 100.0 SW.
Mean daily m Mean daily th Mean daily de Mean daily he Maximum the Minimum the	ermome w poin unidity	ter Ler			. 30.03 . 30.2 . 25.8 . 84.0 . 35.0 . 24.0

for yesterday up to 11:23 P. M., the observe

PLACE OF OESERVATION.	Height of Barome-	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	hours, inches	State of Weather
Albany, N. Y. Alpena, Mich. Atlanta, Ga. Bismarck, Dak. Boston, Mass. Burfalo, N. Y.	29.81	25	S	.03	Cloudy
Atlanta Ga	30.17	58	NW	.02	Cloudy
Bismarck. Dak	30.50	6	Calm	.00	Clear
Boston, Mass	29.79	32	SW	.10	Threat
				00	Cloudy
Chicago, Ili Cincinnati, O	30.07	64	SW		Threat
Chicago, Ili	30.41	11	NW		Clear
Clausianati, O	30.27	35	W		Fair Pair
Cieveland, O Detroit, Mich	30.12	21	W	.00	Pair
Duluth, Minn.	30.44	4	W	.00	Clear?
Eastport. Me	29 83	25	SE	.02	L't sno
Jacksonville. Fla Marquette, Mich		639	NW	1.00	Fair Cloudy
Memphis, Tenn		43	Š	100	Threat
Milwaukee, Wis	30.40	5	NW	.00	Clear
New Shoreham, R.	L 29.78	37	NB	.70	Fair
New York Norfolk Va		33	S W	.04	Cloudy
Omaha, Neb	30,69	10	N	.00	Clear
Oswego, N. Y	29.73	1 33	S W	.00	Fair
Philadelphia, Pa	29.00	36	NW	•	Cloudy
Pittsburg, Pa Port Rads, La	20.36	2.4	Z 10	.01	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	29.79	27	N	25	L't sno
Portland, Me San Antonio, Tex	30.18	66	N	.00	Clouds
Savannah, Ga St. Louis, Mo		=			
St. LOUIS, MO	20.56	1 22	NW	1 .00	Fair
St. Paul, Minn St. Vincent, Minn.	30.42	22	\$, or	Clear
Washington, D. C.	1 29.91	136	SW	00	Poggy
Wilmington, N. C.	1 29.97	61	SW	1 .00	Clouds

but private telegrams indicate that they reflect upon my integrity and honor meancetton with my transactions as treasurer of the company. Without waiting to see the article, it is proper, in justice to myself, that I give you a statement as to the manner my high I became interested in that company. Some time early in 1879, I took some of its stock as collateral for a loan, which was about the first that in taken any such company was intended that I also period I was the interested as one of the directorial. I knew bece elected as one of the directorial. I knew nothing concerning its organization, and we nothing concerning its organization, and we nothing concerning its organization. I was easied of the organization of the directorial is a second of the company was legally organized, and that all the requirements of law had been complied with all the legal papers, certificates and documents having been prepared by Simon W. Hathaway, who, it was claimed, was one of the best corporation attorners in Massachusetts. As a director I attended several of its meetings. Some time about November, 1879. E. P. Cassell, the treasurer, was taken sick and was mable to perform the duties of the office, and C. E. Fuller, a prominent broker on State street, was elected, and he screed mild about May 1, 1889, when he resigned, and then, at the urgent

of the treasury stock was ever allowed by me to be sold or transferred, except as required by the sold of the sold

hem. P. A. Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1882.

THE HUSTON BERTH COMPANY.

Mr. F. A. Hobart Explains His Connection with the Company.

To the Editor of the Herald: I am unable at this time to know the exact charges made in our paper of this date relating to my conection with the Huston Ship Berth Company, it private telegrams indicate that they fleet upon my integrity and honor connection with my transactions as treast of the company. Without waiting to see article, it is proper, in justice to myssis.

I give you a statement as the to myssis thich I became in the content of the company. Without waiting to see article, it is proper, in justice to myssis.

The standard contribution of the standard production of the standard produc

THAT AWFUL FURNACE.

How to Keep Warm in Bitter Cold Weather.

Instructions for Building and **Managing Fires.**

The Doors, Dampers and Cold-Air Box.

ple are after, and it is a valu delusion to be derbilt's millions and his magnificent new pal-ace have been to him, last Tuesday, if there had been a breach or defective connection in past week. Though not so suddenly destruc-tive of domestic peace, yet the imperfect or improperly operated furnace is even more embarrassing and annowing the new more and physical neath are seldom the rule where the furnace is in the least cranky, and where there is an absence of kill or experience in managing it. Coal mough to run a Cunard steamship may be hovelled in, but there is still the same chilling amperature throughout the dwelling, and aparently no diminution in either the frequency or amounts of the doctor's bills, or those of his soesibly surreptitions partner in the corner

clear from clinkers, tashes and cindors. This can be secured by shaking down once or twice in the course of 24 nours—say every night and morning. Great quantities of fuel are but necessary to obtain great results, except in very cold weather, like that which was experienced several days ago. The idea to be observed is a thin body of coal and slow combestion, all of which is easy enough with a little care, and the knowledge which must come from a brief experience.

principal living rooms. Beside contributing largely to the general pleasure, health and comfort of the family, this combined arrangement, under the care of a competent man or woman, would be an actual saving in the matter of fuel. Those who have tried the experiment do not hesitate to pronounce it preferable to any other mode of healting. In bitter cold weather, as has been intimated, the draughts should be opened, and the fire allowed to burn freely until the heat has conquered the cold in the house, after which the dampers can easily be regulated to maintain the ascendancy of the heat over the cold. A common mustake in replenishing fires is heaping up a large quantity of coal on top of an old bed which has not been properly shaken down, thus allowing the slag and ashes to remain in the fire pot, and filling it up to the exclusion of fresh incandescent fuel. Shake the fire down well, so that it will show bright under the grate, but do not get on too much of a depth of coal when

THINGS ARE TO BE WORKED LIVELY.

It is generally a mistake to get too large-sized coal. The fire rives less heat if the coal is too

THINGS ARE TO BE WORKED LIVELY.
It is generally a mistake to get too large-sized coal. The dire gires less heat if the coal is too large, and, on the other hand, it clogs up it the fuel is too small. The size of the coal should be in accordance with the furnace. It would be wise for every person who has the caro of a furnace to send to the maker for printed instructions for the use of that particular furnace, and then follow them to the letter. The instructions are worth repeating, that, in homes where several rooms are to be warmed at the same time, it can be best and most economically accomplished by having the doors of these several rooms open into each other, and other methods of warming—such as by hot water and steam—they are chiefly used in spacious public buildings and large manufactories. Steam heating, when properly and understandingly applied, is probably the best agency yet discovered for driving Jack Frost out of this class of buildings.

THE EVENING HIGH SCHOOL.

shows the demand for the shorthand amanuensis in business, as well as professional circles, there being already 123 applicants, about one-sixth of the school, some 25 per cent. of whom are young ladies. The classes, which will be graded on Monday evening, will probably begin their regular work the following evening, after which time no new applicants for storthand will be considered the present term, it being the design of the meanagement to make the strictest and highest professional annotated the strictest and highest professional annotated that time in the evening high school on Tucsday last, promises to be both of great advantage to the pupils and a most practical and important feature in the school, two hours each week

on, the crowd will get too large to

A singing society has been formed to be known as the Emerson quartet, composed of the following gentlemen: F. M. G. Wood, first tenor; J. W. Jackson, second tenor; W. A. Gardner, baritone; W. H. Wood, bass.
The billiard tournament, for prizes of \$35, \$10 and \$5, at \$19 Broadway, begins Monday evening. Feb. 6. \$10 and \$5, at \$19 Broadway, begins anomay evening, Feb. 6.

The Athletic Club ball, at Wait's Hall last Friday evening, was a thorough success, over \$60 having been cleared above expenses.

The erroneous impression seems to have got abroad that the officer who shot young Mo-Laughlin, on South street, a few nights ago, is Sorgt. Clark, now of the 10th division, who was attached to the 4th station for many years. Such is not the case, and the friends of Sergt. Clark regret that such a story should have been started.

One village in New Tork state, called Richburg, in which oil was struck last July, and is now producing 10,000 barrels a day, has run up to 3009 inhabitants from 250. It has 25,000,000 barrels of oil in its tanks.

How can you remain a sufferer from dys-pepsia when worse cases than yours are being cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

SALT RHEUM.





JOHN G. FORD 51 Temple Place

GREATANNUALSALE

Infants' Furnishing Goods

At lower prices than any store in Boston, will be continued MONDAY, Jan. 30. We are still offering the same astonishing bargains which have induced such crowds to visit our store during the past three weeks. Ladies desiring additions to their wardrobe should make an early call of inspection and a comparison of prices. which we know to be lower than the same quality can be sold by any store in Boston.

JOHN C. FORD, 51 Temple Place.

VIENNA HAIR STORB

Best French Hair Switches,



Our great Annual Sale of

Shop-Worn Boots, Shoes & Slippers

Will commence Monday next, Jan. 30, including broken lots and surplus stock, which will be offered at such prices as will insure a rapid sale. Best made Rubbers, of all kinds, at reduced prices during this sale. which will continue 30 days.